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International Narcotics Review

November 1993

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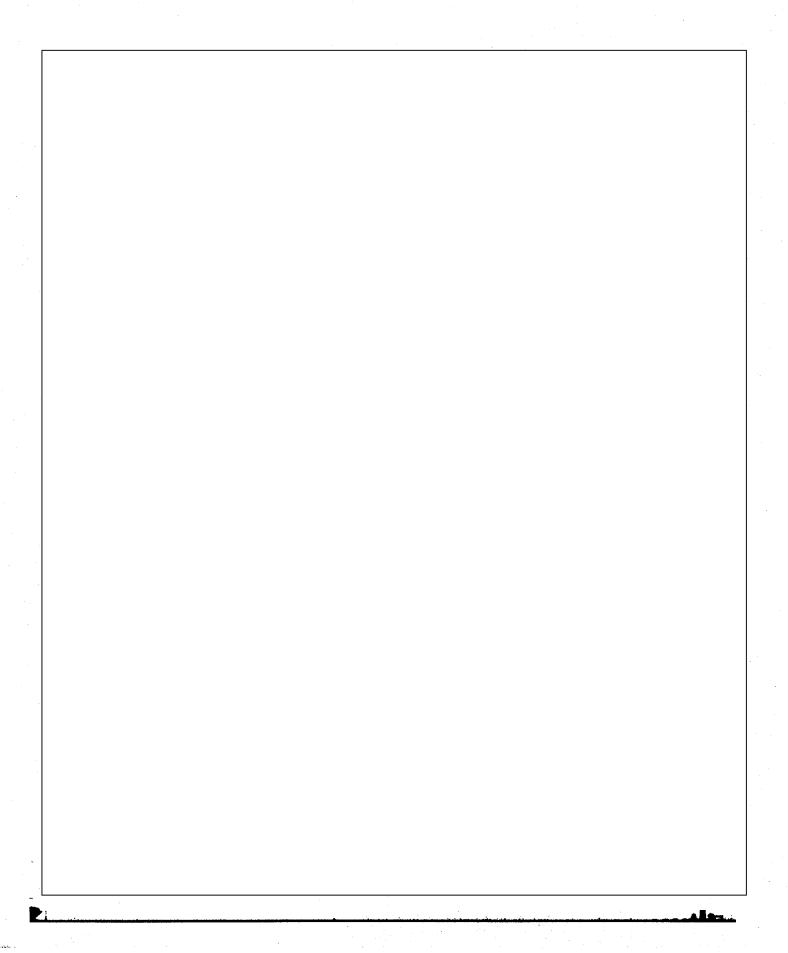
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Interagency Assessment of Cocaine Movement			
Cocamo movement			
Due to law enforcement and interdiction pressures, traffickers are shifting their routes and altering their methods of smuggling cocaine. The overall flow of cocaine from South America to the United States has not been substantially impacted. Cocaine prices in the United States have been stable over the past year, indicating that there is sufficient supply to meet domestic demand. Estimated cocaine production has climbed slowly but steadily, from about 940 metric tons in 1988 to 1,060 metric tons in 1992. Initial estimates for 1993 suggest that production will remain level or increase slightly.			

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Developments in Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean, and The Bahamas		
Mexico remains the most significant transit point for drugs because of its long, porous border with the United States,		
Seizures this year of several large		
maritime cocaine loads destined for Mexico indicate that traffickers may be expanding their use of mari-		
time conveyances.		
Much of the cocaine transported to Central		
America is destined to move overland through Mexico to the US market.		